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THE SUN, New York City.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Ten Millions.

Why pay Panama \$10,000,000 bonus for territorial rights and privileges which we could force the little republic to grant for nothing?

Because we have already made, in a treaty duly ratified on our part, the offer of \$10,000,000 bonus to Colombia for rights and privileges very much less desirable than those which we are to seoure from Panama by the Hay-Bunau-Varilla agreement.

But why persist in this act of justice to Panama, now that Gen. RAFAEL REYES comes to us professing that the Bogota Government, in view of events beyond its control, is willing to concede gratis the territorial rights for which it so recently refused \$10,000,000 and attempted to extort \$25,000,000?

Because, even if this concession by Colombia were assured, and even if the territorial rights thus to be obtained were equivalent to those which Panama grants, the overthrow of the young republic by the same hand that welcomed it to existence, for a bribe of ten milllions, or any number of millions, would be a national infamy of a magnitude incalculable

That is the whole of the \$10,000,000 question.

A Reasonable Suggestion. The friends of Gen. LEONARD WOOD urge his promotion to be Major-General partly upon the ground of merit proved by his administration of Cuban affairs. In view of this fact, and of the further fact that doubt has been cast upon his record as Military Governor of Cuba, a correspondent suggests the reasonableness and the desirability of summoning as witnesses in the investigation some of the department heads who served in Cuba during the Wood régime and know the truth about his merits.

Among the officers who might be included in such a summons the following names are suggested:

Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, who commanded the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, who commanded the Department of Havana and Pinar del Bio.

Gen. S. M. WHITSIDE, who commanded the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Gen. ADNA R. CHAPPEB, who was Chief of Staff.

Gen. CHARLES F. HUMPHREY, who was Chief Quartermaster. Lieutenant-Commander Lucien Young, who was Cantain of Port at Havana.

Gen. BROOKE has already been summoned to appear, and one or two other officers who were in charge of departments in the island have been called upon for their evidence upon special points.

The interests of justice for all concerned might well be served by making a call upon some of the military experts who were "higher up." Being called, they should, of course, be permitted and even required to speak

with entire freedom and frankness, unhampered by that law of silence which is generally imposed upon officers of the army and navy regarding the conduct of other officers, whether subordinate or superior.

In a matter of such importance as this the facts, and all the facts, are wanted.

# The Deposed Chairman.

There are circumstances about the refusal of the Senate to reappoint Mr. MORGAN as chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals which bring to memory the refusal years ago to make Mr. SUMNER the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The analogy is not perfect; few analogies are. SUMNER was a Republican, displaced by a Republican Senate because unsound in his opinions regarding the Grant Administration's project of an Alabama treaty, while Morgan is a Democrat, whom a Republican Senate rejects on account of his prejudices against the Hay-Varilla treaty.

Senator Morgan is in the eightieth year of his age, and has sat in the Senate twenty-six consecutive years. He has been classified as a Democrat, but his early devotion to an Isthmian canal as the main object of his endeavors, and to a canal through Nicaragua as the only one to be dug, has made him a good deal of a non-partisan in affairs which he deemed of world-wide interest.

In his recent two days' speech in the Senate, in opposition to what the President has done in Colombia and is doing in Panama, Mr. MORGAN alluded to the no-party attitude he has taken regarding a canal at Nicaragua and of his cooperation with Republican Presidents. During his service in the Senate there has been only one Democratic President. He refers to his alienation from Mr. CLEVELAND because he withdrew from the Senate on March 5, 1885, the Frelinghuysen-Zelaya treaty, which selected Nicaragua as the crossing for the canal. Largely to that withdrawal is to be attributed Mr. MORGAN'S hostility to Mr. CLEVELAND.

In a great many things Senator Mor-GAN's relation to his party in Alabama and to the national Democracy has been not unlike Senator HOAR's relation to his party in Massachusetts and to the Administrations of McKINLEY and ROOSE-**VELT.** As hostility to "imperialism" was for a time Mr. HOAR's specialty, so hostility to a canal at Panama and devotion to one in Nicaragua have been the fixed ideas of Mr. Morgan during many years. He fancies that President McKINLEY, up to the day of his death, agreed with him; a belief which Mr. HANNA characterizes as a delusion.

Mr. Morgan denounces Roosevelt as repudiating, for reasons of selfish am-

bit ion. Nicaragua and McKINLEY alike, and so furnishes ample reason for the selection of Mr. HANNA as chairman instead of himself. It could not be expected that Senate Republicans would vote for MORGAN if he really believed that Mr. ROOSEVELT had acted in Panama solely with a view to make the reorganized French Panama Canal Company the ruling power on the Isthmus, and that the "recognition" of the Panama Republic was only a recognition of the New Panama Canal Company.

Much is to be attributed to the outwitting of Morgan and the friends of Nicaragua, when, early in January of 1902, the French company reduced its price and offered to sell out to the United States for \$40,000,000. Then Nicaragua seems to have been dropped by every one besides MORGAN, who held on to it as BRYAN did to free silver. The treatment of the Hepburn bill, of the Spooner amendment, and of what he describes as the "protocols" with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is very provoking to the venerable Senator, and naturally.

It is difficult to gather from what he said in his recent speeches whether or not Mr. Morgan thinks the United States bound by the treaty of 1848 with New Granada to guarantee Colombia against sedition, civil commotion, insurrection in a province of Colombia, and secession by Panama. That is now a rather important question.

#### Mr. Bryan's Triumph.

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is now enlarging his experience and collecting material for his future work as a journalist, publicist, orator and politician, a work which he has vowed to stick to for the rest of his life. The Hon. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE has entertained him graciously, chaffed him only mildly and given him exceptional opportunities of meeting the nobility and gentry. He has been received with an unusual warmth of welcome and seems to have won what it is only superficially impolite to him to call golden opinions. He has unction, everlasting readiness, a good temper, seldom ruffled save by the thought of GROVER CLEVELAND and the Curse of Gold. His exuberance, fluency and innocent delight in himself sting pleasantly the English reserve. There is something in him of the undeveloped GARRICK, of WHITEFIELD turned politician. Finally, there attaches to him the interest it is impossible not to feel in a man who twice hypnotized and eloped with a great political party.

Some hasty and inaccurate observers attribute part of his present social success in a city notorious for putting the dollar above the man to the sympathy naturally felt for a twice defeated candidate for President. The theory is absurd. To defeat Mr. BRYAN owes all his success. From an obscure newspaper hack and undistinguished member of the great mob of "ex-Congressmen," he has become famous, well to do, the proprietor of a prosperous weekly paper, a lecturer, a highly paid contributor, a national and international figure. He is "Lucky Luck." Like the walnut tree, the more he is beaten the better he'll be. No man is in less need of sympathy. The sympathy should be shown to his repentant enthusiast and victim, the Democratic party.

The cold and narrow views of courts may make ineffectual the noble ardor with which he provided a channel for the extra-testamentary intentions of one admirer, but if he has not caught a legacy he has left one.

Here is where our English friends may ed illumination. They should see in Mr. BRYAN "the most remarkable man our country has ever produced." For Mr. BRYAN was victorious when he was defeated. His inheritance did another take. Barring his opinions in regard to imperialism and silver, his stock of theories has been taken up by another, and taken up not merely with the harmless volubility of the rhetorician and the doctrinaire, but with the authority of the Executive.

This is the greatest prosperity of the prosperous Mr. BRYAN. Our English friends will remember the epigram about PEEL: "He found the Whigs in bathing and stole their clothes."

# The Labor Party in England.

The sentiment of the labor unions of England, as expressed in an article on "The Reign of Labor" in the October number of the National Review by Mr. RICH-ARD BELL, is very moderate, on the whole. Mr. Bell is the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He is a Member of Parliament who was elected for Derby in 1900. The year before, a constitution for a Labor party had been agreed on as the result of a conference on the subject called by the Trade Union Congress.

This political movement, Mr. Bell says, is not a mere passing excitement. but "has come to stay." Following the example of the Irish party in Parliament, which, "by their independent and united action, have been able to gain advantages from even the most hostile of Governments," the labor people have at last determined to form a party of the labor members in the House of Commons "on more independent lines than hitherto," and "ready to cooperate with any section who are willing to work with them in the direction of obtaining any reforms." This party is not organized to "smash" the Liberal party, but to "force its pace." It has no particular programme, but makes "everything which is good for the nation" the end of its pursuit. The protection of labor unions, however, is its cartral purpose and really the reason for its being, and its hope is that its representation in the next Parliament will be much greater than it is in the present.

Here are some of the specific purposes of the Labor party. Of course, it will go in for an eight hour day, for which the mining section particularly has been working so long and so unsuccessfully The miners are now determined to vote for no one who will not pledge himself to vote for their bill. Mr. BELL is confident that they will return "a number of their own representatives" at the next election. The Labor party will also make "a more serious effort to destroy the slums and create better dwellings," on the theory

discovered by a recent Royal Commission is "due to slum-ism." Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN'S long promised old age pensions will be another of its objectives. The Labor party will contend that if £250,000,000 could be raised for a war of doubtful benefit to anybody "sufficient money to provide pensions for our worn out industrial warriors" could be raised easily and far more creditably. Better provisions for public education are also demanded, on the ground that the recent Education act has only tended to produce irritation and dissatisfaction. Still another and very significant objective of the Labor party is temperance reform. It seems that of the thirteen Labor representatives in the present Parliament the majority are teetotallers, every one of the new members returned in 1900 and since having been of that ab-

stinent practice. Finally, the Labor party in Parliament, Mr. BELL tells us, are united in opposing the fiscal policy of Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN, and at the Trade Union Congress at Leicester in September 460 men, representing a million and a half organized workers, declared themselves unanimously and strongly against his protection policy. This attitude alone Mr. BELL regards as furnishing sufficient reason for the existence of a Labor party. for he looks forward to a readjustment of the old party lines, so that instead of Conservatives and Liberals there will be Protectionists and Free Traders. That new political division will strengthen the Labor party, in Mr. BELL's belief, by making it a necessary ally in the war-

fare against Chamberlainism. The tone of Mr. BELL's article is generally temperate and it affords a striking illustration of the moral and intellectual superiority of the Labor leaders of England as compared with the walking delegate variety with which this country is cursed. The "reforms" he advocates may be largely chimerical, and some of them are of a distinctly socialistic character, but they are not urged with manifest motive simply of making mischief. It may be questioned if Mr. BELL's estimate of the political wisdom of English labor unionism is not exaggerated, for he finds in it a "vast reserve of statesmanship" which only needs to be called out in order to raise greatly the level of English statesmanship generally; but he is entitled to his opinion, more especially as he does not give it offensively or threateningly. His tone is rather modest, for the most part.

#### Either Runcie or Wood Must Be Dismissed From the Army-Which?

The sworn testimony of Major JAMES E. RUNCIE was thus reported in the Washington news of our neighbor the Tribune on Saturday.

"Major Runcie explained that he had acted as the confidential adviser of Gen. Wood for nearly two years, and that they lived together at Santiago It was while they were living in the same house that Mr. BAKER went to Santiago in search of material for a magazine article. A meeting was arranged between the three men and a dinner followed, Major RUNCIE testified, at which the plan to have published an article which would exploit the success of Gen. Wood in dealing with affairs at Santiago and draw a comparison with the situation unfavorable to the administration of Gen. BROOKE was formed. Major RUNCIE declared that Gen. Woon asked him to write the article and that he did so. The article was given to BAKER and published in February, 1900, over the name of Major RUNCIE. He asserted that Gen. Wood knew what the article contained and that they had correspondence about it as the result of the sensation caused by its publication."

The evidence of Gen. Wood's subsequent denial of the complicity in the attack on Gen. BROOKE, his military superior, here attributed to him by his former friend and confidential adviser, a gentleman and officer of unblemished reputation, is afforded in the documents made public last week, apparently in Gen. Wood's interests, by the War Department. Gen. Wood at first wrote to Mr. Root, after the unexpected publication of the name of the author of the article, that while RUN-CIE's act was of course indiscreet and censurable, he, WOOD, would be "willing to guarantee everything I have upon his statement that he wrote to BAKER in confidence and not for publication.' After the production of Major RUNCIE's letter to Mr. BAKER giving the latter discretion to attach the name to the article, Gen. Wood threw up his hands in astonishment, recalled all he had said about his confidence in RUNCIE's truthfulness and wrote to the Secretary:

"These later developments have been one of the most unpleasant surprises I have ever gone through."

Here we have precisely the state of facts upon which the Tribune remarked as long ago as last May:

"If this charge is true, Gen. Wood ought to be court-martialled. If he made a public attack upon Gen. BROOKE, his superior officer, through the agency of a subordinate, he committed a serious military offence. If he concealed his part in such a transaction and punished his partner in it, he was

guilty of an act of base cowardice and falsehood. "That a Brigadier-General in the Regular army and a strict disciplinarian, such as Gen. Wood is known to be, would stoop to such things overtaxes credulity. In the last few weeks, owing to the exposure of BELLAIRS, the newspaper correspondent who had written so enthusiastically about Gen. Wood, there has been seen in some quarters a critical disposition toward Gen. Wood himself, but this is the first flatfooted accusation of a definite and serious offence that anybody has had the te

merity to make. "If it is true, it calls for action by the War De partment to vindicate not only the discipline, but the honor of the army. If false, the inventor of it should be hunted down and severely punished."

A few weeks later when the Tribune was holding THE SUN to responsibility not for the main charge against Gen. Wood but for the statement that Major RUNCIE had made this charge, our neighbor again put the alternative very clearly and fairly. It said:

"This is a most serious charge. It is unques tionably true that if Gen. Wood participated in the Runcle attack and then denied his share in it, he should be court-martialied. If Major RUNCIE has been bearing false witness against Gen. Wood, he should be punished. If any third party has been circulating injurious libels about either, he should be exposed. The truth about this affair should be made known."

What does our neighbor think now, when the responsibility for the grave charge against Gen. Wood's honor has been lifted from the shoulders of any

that the decline in the British physique | third party and assumed directly by Mr.

RUNCIE himself, under oath? We are glad to find that it thinks now just as it thought then. The Tribune remarked yesterday, with undiminished

candor and clarity of statement: "If what Major RUNCIE is reported to have sale is true, Gen. Wood is unfit to wear shoulder straps. If it is false, Major RUNCIS ought to be court martialled. There is no middle ground. There is no escape by pleading that the Brooke attack was a small affair and is outlawed. Truth is not a small affair. Military honor is not outlawed.

Gen. Wood and his friends cannot afford to treat

a sworn attack upon his veracity as 'froth.' " What different opinion can be held by any other honorable American journal anxious like the Tribune for the good name of the service, and placing honor and truth far above the personal fortunes of any aspirant for military promotion and far above the personal feelings of any friend and protector of any aspirant for military promotion?

The Color Line in New England. Since the fall term of the public schools opened in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass., there has been much friction between the negroes and the whites in the Ashley Falls district. The whites object to sending their children to the same school at which negro children are taught. The school for the Ashley Falls district enrolled about forty pupils, of whom a third were negroes. It is declared that some of the negro pupils were backward in their studies, and that on their account the whole school has been delayed in its

progress. The dissatisfaction of the white pupils and their parents rendered necessary some action by the town school committee. The committee decided that the best thing to do was to establish a separate school for the negro children. This was done, and a young negro woman, educated in the schools of the town and a graduate of its high school, was engaged to teach the children of her own color. This arrangement seems to have satisfied whites and blacks alike, although it involves the entire separation of white and colored pupils, at least until the high school is reached.

Sheffield is as good an example of prosperous New England village as can be found. The town is an old one and bore an honorable part in the Revolution and also in the civil war.

The number of persons in Berkshire county of negro parentage in 1900 was 1,295, out of a total population of 95,667. The negro population of Sheffield itself is relatively small. The authorities who have decided that the best interests of the two races require separate schools are not of the kind easily moved by merely sentimental reasons. They had to consider the expense incurred in opening another school, and the whole subject must have received their closest attention.

The incident is interesting as showing that the desire to separate the negroes from the whites as far as may be possible is not confined to any particular section of the United States and does not necessarily arise from inherited prejudices.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has been stern to editors that have dared to criticise it: but there is at least one tender and poetical soul on it. A St. Louis man was fined in a police court for permitting weeds to grow on a lot owned by him. He appealed to the State Supreme Court to test the validity of the city ordinance under which he had been fined. He also set up the defence that onethird of the so-called weeds were sunflowers, an ornament to the city. The Court upheld the ordinance. Judge W. C. MARld the ordinance. Judge SHALL, who wrote the opinion, wove into it these flowers of fancy:

With truly rural instincts and with a commend able and lively recollection of his boyhood days and tastes, the defendant eloquently objects to the suf doing because, he says, the evidence shows tha one third of the weeds were sunflowers, the em blematic flower of our sister State, Kansas, the queen of our mother's garden, the flower that has been immortalized by MOORE in the following lines:

The heart that truly loves never forgets.

As the sunflower turns to her god when he sets The same look that she turned when he rose. Apparently the defendant would have been protected by the court if he had covered the whole lot with sunflowers. Judge MARSHALL held that if "the city has offended against the poetic, the æsthetic or the rustic tastes of the defendant, or has blurred in even the slightest degree the memory of his happy boyhood days, then the Court should closely scrutinize the act of the city and protect the rights of the defendant. Evidently the defendant should have shown that a field two-thirds weeds and one-third sunflowers was essential to the proper enjoyment of his poetic, æsthetic and rustic tastes and to keep unblurred the memory of his happy boyhood.

# Among His Books.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read THE SUN with increasing profit and joy for ten years, and now seek its advice for the first time. Literature has always been a hobby with me. My reading, however, has been of a rather desultory nature, and I find myself unable to sustain, with the intelligence I desire, a conversation with people cuitivated in this field. The pure enjoyment of reading such authors as Shakespeare, Jonson, Burke, Macaulay, Carlyle, Thackeray, Stevenson, Hawthorne, Irving, Byron and Poe, without very serious consideration of their comparative merits and deficiencies, has been highly satisfying, but has not, in my case at least, been productive of the best results. You will perhaps say that a man who can read these authors without receiving more than superficial impressions of their works, both as t manner and matter, has no powers of observation and would better not waste further time. However I am persistently ambitious to become a dilettante of the best things in English literature, and stand ready to begin all over if THE SUN will but direc NEW YORK, NOV. 29.

Well. Dr. Johnson's reading was desultory Indeed, is there any other luxurious or satisfactory way of reading? You got "pure en joyment" out of your books. What more perficial," strengthen them, if you choose by another dose of the same authors. Evidently you are industrious, for you read Carlyle. Why do you want to "sustain conversation" on literature? Conversation that has to be "sustained" isn't worth sustaining. Talk about books is wearisome stuff, any way. Read for enjoyment. Talk and listen, if you can, for enjoyment; but when you have women and men to talk to what's the use of lugging in books? As for 'the best things," soak thoroughly in Shakespeare and the Bible; and the other things shall be added unto you, if you have time Please don't become a "dilettante." He i Read what you enjoy and let the dilettantes go hang.

# Chalk as an Aid to Cleanliness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My laundryman goes over my linen nov white chalk, thus trying to conceal the stains his manglers have failed to remove NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

THE CUBAN ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- During the month of May of this year THE SUN presented a comparison of figures taken from official reports of the Government of Intervention in Cuba and called attention to some most remarkable differences and discrepancies in the accounts. Neither charge nor insinuation of dishonesty or peculation was made. Nothing was alleged but a "most unbusinesslike system of accounting under which defalcations might easily occur and detection prove most difficult Attention was called to the fact that al though a year had passed since the American withdrawal no full statement of these accounts had been made public.

Later, in September, there was submitted a review of the history of these unpublished accounts. This relieved the War Department of all responsibility for the delay and placed it where it properly belongs-with the House of Representatives. The War Department asserts that the indicated discrepancies in the figures are not actual differences in the various official accounts, but are due to unreported balances in allotments which were subse quently accounted for. Be that as it may it is due to Cuba and to this country that a full, clear and intelligible statement of

by his predecessors. Upon the submission of Mr. Barre's figures to the chief bookkeeper that official flatly refused to enter them in his books unless they were certified by the Auditor of the island, at that time Lieut. E. C. Brooks, U. S. A. Lieut. Brooks declined to assume any such responsibility.

The accounts were then sent to Washington, seemingly without entry in the books of Cuba, and have since remained in the archives of the War Department Although five years have passed no public statement has been made of our use of Cuban funds in the Province of Santiago in the autumn of 1898.

This is the basis of the Rathbone charges of irregularity in the accounts of that period. It is time that all of the Cuban figures were published.

# Public Sentiment About Dr. Wood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I once asked Gen. Joe Johnston what he thought of Jefferson Davis's declaration that Albert Sydney Johnston was an abler military leade than R. E. Lee. "Possibly he was," was the reply, "but he never did anything to prove it, judge the two officers, therefore, by they accomplished." The fact that a doctor drops his pill box and takes a Lieutenant's place in a scrap with a small party of Apache been annihilated but for the colored regiments, or that he slaughtered several hun dred Moros, does not prove his Napoleonia

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Schofield, Howard, Hooker, Burnside—all of them and more were educated officers who had spent four years at West Point it studying the science of war. Each won his promotion by demonstrated merit. True there were others, both North and South lacking such technical training, who became prominent, but not until they had their ability. Such a man was Gen. Miles who, when the West was confronted with the most formidable Indian uprising in its his handled the situation with such ad mirable delicacy, judgment and tact that the peril vanished like a mist of the morning What would Leonard Wood have done in such a difficult situation, judging by his late per

The most powerful argument yet advanced against this threatened infamy is that of happen in the event of a great war, in which vast campaigns would have to be planned and carried out, and in which a tactical blunder would result in the loss of thousands of lives and probably irretrievable disaster It makes one shudder to think, not of such possibility, but of its probability, if not cerwails from the myriads of thresholds from which the shadow would never be lifted? "An amiable President promoted an in

competent; his successor, aided by the Senate placed him at the head of our magnificen army, and you mustn't mourn because th country has lost more than you.

It is time that thoughtful persons asked themselves how much patriotism there is in a President who cares more for heaping honors upon a boon companion than he doe for the welfare of the nation itself. I am no a military man, but I'll be hanged if I won't vote for any candidate rather than for him who is the sponsor of the greatest threatened outrage of the present time. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 28.

No Sympathy. What did I care for the cabmen's strike? What did I care whether Pete and Mike

Get, or don't get, the hours they like? What did I care for the cabman there, Hustling by day and by night for his fare, And squeezing the limit from his passengaire

What did I care for the bloated bloods In their silken gowns and their other giad duds Who can't hire a cab with all of their spuds?

What did I care for the cabs that wait The call of the wealthy and the great, Who don't giveadam if it's early or late?

Wha t did I care whether all the cabs In this big town that are hotel grabs. Get what they want, or it goes to the scabs What did I care for the many who swear-

The persons who pay, or who get, the fare?

They're all one to me and why should I care! What did I care for the oab people's woe! Or whether they do, or don't, have a show? Whenever, or wherever, I want to go

I walk.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA. need Unjust and Oppressive by

Representative Native. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "An SUN last Sunday, speaks of my friend, Mr. Mohammad Barakatullah, as a Turk or a Persian. He is nothing of the kind, but a real live Indian Mohammedan of great in-telligence, education and culture. Mouloie telligence, education and culture. (Professor) Mohammad Barakatullah was born in Bhopal, in Central India, of an ancien and distinguished Mohammedan family of upper India. He is so full of true Hindoo amiability and an all embracing patriotism that one forgets at most times to remember that

he is a Hindoo. Your correspondent of Sunday challenges the correctness of Mr. Barakatullah's remarks

the correctness of Mr. Barakatullah's remarks on British rule in India, though it is sustained by the latest utterances of some of the most noted English, Anglo-Indian and native Indian authorities.

For example, let me refer to sentiments expressed at a well attended Indian conference, called by the London Positivist Society, and held in London on the 1st of this month, to consider "the political and economic situation of India and the duty of England.

"We are committing on India the greatest crime that has ever disgraced humanity," wrote Mr. H. M. Hyndman, "Yet the people of England are quite indifferent to the atrocties which are carried on in their name—the deliberate manufacture of famine for more than two hundred millions of human beings—the depriving these poor souls of any effective share in the control of their country and the steady destruction of a great and ancient civilization in all its departments." "The break-up cannot be now far off," was the opinion

quently accounted for. Be that as it may it is due to Cuba and to this country that a full, clear and intelligible statement of our use of Cuba's money be given to the public. Eighteen months have passed, and it is high time that the House should take action upon the publication of these accounts.

There is an incident to which public attention has never been called until it appeared a few days ago among the charges preferred by Major Rathbone. This relates to the expenditures in the Province of Santiago in the autumn of 1888, during the time of Gen. Wood's control of that province. That was five years ago, and no public statement has been made of the amount received and the use to which it was put. For two or three years quiet rumors have been in circulation in Cuba and assertions have been made that it was impossible to make any statement of the Santiago accounts without showing a vast discrepancy, except by means of forced balances.

An outline history of the matter presente the following features: While Major E. F. Ladd, U. S. A., was Auditor of the siland an employee named Seymour, said to be an expert in Government accounting, reviewed the accounts and was unable to arrive at any conclusion except that of a very large deficit. A commercial experiment accounts were necessary to be an expert in Government accounting, reviewed the accounts and was unable to arrive at any conclusion except that of a very large deficit. A commercial experiment accounts were necessary to be an expert in Government accounting, reviewed the accounts and was unable to arrive at any conclusion except that of a very large deficit. A commercial experiment accounts were necessary to be an expert in Government accounting, reviewed the accounts and was unable to arrive at any conclusion except that of a very large deficit. A commercial experiment accounts were necessary to be an expert in Government accounts and the concentration of the condense of the conde

now."

Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner (daughter of the great Bradlaugh) said: "The Governments of Canada and Australia were carried on in the light of day, but that of India was conducted in a dark closet from which the most strenuous efforts were made to exclude the wholesome auxilight of mikile opinion." enerts were made to exclude the wholesome sunlight of public opinion."

"In the Indian Empire," said Dr. Bridges, "there is a small foreign bureaucracy, to a great extent an unsympathetic and severely despotic authority over three hundred mill-lons of people."

great extent an unsympathetic and severely despotic authority over three hundred millions of people.

Mr. F. H. Skime, retired Commissioner of Chittagong, a large division of Bengal, spoke of many Europeans in India who there find themselves in a more exalted position than they had held at home, and who, dressed in a little brief authority, "suffer from what is termed 'swelled head."

Mr. G. H. Sharma, referring to the blame British statesmen had put on the caste system in India as a great hindrance to the progress of the country, said that they themselves introduced a much worse caste system—the Anglo-Indian caste, under which the natives were treated as slaves.

Is not this evidence enough to justify the views expressed by Mr. Mohammad Barakatullah, views shared by all intelligent and educated Indians and all right minded Englishmen informed as to the facts?

Baba Premanand Bharati.

New York, Nov. 24.

Go to the Ant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The most entimistic person, if catechised, will confess that ance. Frequently in homes where conjugal happiness is present there lurks an adder in the grass, home and without the home we find an atmosphere of bootless striving, of antagonisms, even deadly hatreds, of plots and counterplots, followed in-evitably by nervous prostrations and premature endings of sad souls. Yet we may hopefully turn once again to beneficent Nature for light on the

When men desired the secret of a mechanical structure capable of standing the greatest strain with the most economy of space, they found it is the honeycomb of the bees. Similarly we go now to the ant for help in our need of readjustment of human conditions.

The male and female ants are by inclination and heredity sumptuously idle. They are of the blood; and of the blood no service is asked save that of simply being. To live, to feed, to enjoy, to be waited upon, such is the agreeable lot in life of the male ant; such also the lot of the female. a reasonable and correct method of life for the perpetuators of the race. But this life of leisurely refinement and enjoyment was not in early times the portion of the male and female ant In the early days there was much of labor, and it devolved upon the male to defend the female and to forage for the daily bread. Revolting from this menial employment, the males struck work and compelled the females to minister to their wants. The females, in turn, evolving from a mental condition of unwilling co toward a passive hostility, gradually, in the lapse of ages, came to understand that the remedy for this painful state of things lay with themselves. The result was the creation of a third sex among the ants—the birth of the neuters. Now, it is a fact of common knowledge that all the work of the ant colony, including the milking of the or ant cows, the housing and feeding of the young. the organization of armies and the building of cities, the foraging for food, and the laying up of winter supplies, is entirely carried on by the third sex. And how cheerfully are these services rendered! With what willing feet do these nimble

creatures perform their duties! No frowns here, no sulks, no strikes. Their recompense the sense of duty done, and the joy of basking in the approving smiles of the aristocrats of the race—the royal males and females: Here, then, is true harmony, the very estheticism of existence. Have we the right, th e lesson here thrust upon our attention, to disregard its obvious application to human affairs?

### NEW YORK, NOV. 27. SYDNEY FLOWER In an Asylum for Trying to Get Mr. Recsevelt on the Telephone.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The authorities of Chautauqua county have consigned to one of the Kansas insane asylums another of those lunatics whose hellucination ate in the direction of President Roosevelt. The man is the Rev. Robert Miller, a Methodist preacher. For weeks he has been trying to get telephon-connection with the President in the White House He has addressed innumerable letters to the President requesting a conference. Just what he want has not been revealed, but it is bell have started for Washington if he had not been

No Boom for Both Wood and Runcle From the Philadelphia Press.

Whatever the final result may be, whether Major Runcle's statements are disproved or substantiated, after the testimony given by him about Gen. Wood it must be clear to every one, and most of all to those concerned with the discipline of our military establishment, that no army can hold both Gen Wood and Major Runcle. One or the other must go

Unrest.

O restless heart, why dost thou palpitate so Is it with hope or fear, with joy or pain? Is it because the dreary chill of winter Doth make thee fear spring will not come again' Is it the hope that the mysterous futur

Holds such sweet joys the past ne'er gave thee Or is it just because I have been smeking

FOR A CANAL ACROSS INDIANA. Congress Aspirant Wants to Connect Lake

Michigan and the Ohio River. LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 29 .- P. H. McCor. mick of Columbus, Ind., who is a candidat for the Congress nomination against Mr. Griffith of the Fourth Indiana district, has taken up the plan for a huge waterway stretching across Indiana from Michigan City to the Ohio River, a distance of nearly three hundred miles. The canal is projected to be capacious enough for large Lake steamers and its route is to pass through Indianapolis, Logansport, Columbus and Seymour, terminating at New Albany below the falls of the Ohio.

The scheme is to employ the State control of the Columbus and the State control of the Columbus and Seymour, terminating at New Albany below the falls of the Ohio.

The scheme is to employ the State con-victs in the construction work and for the State to own the improvement and pay the costs. Mr. McCormick, who is one of the best known contractors in Indiana, has inspected the proposed route and is confident that his plan is feasible.

### A Mohammedan's Defence of Islam

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Those who attack Islam are merely biting at granite Notwithstanding apparent political stagnauon, Islam as a religious force is exhibiting a marvellous vitality in many parts of the globe. The rate of conversions to Islam in the province of Bengal during the last twenty years, despite the lack of proper missionary organization, has been phenomenal. A glance over the returns of censuses of the last two decades will reveal a remarkable activity of Islamic propaganda throughout the Indian peninsula.

Your correspondent "An Arran Vicinial" tion. Islam as a religious force is exhibiting

Indian peninsula.
Your correspondent "An Aryan Hindu" accuses Islam of possessing "a bloody doctrine." This matter has been not only misunderstood, but also deliberately misrepresented in Western countries for centuries. Every Moslem is enjoined to mention the unity of the Deity—on which salvation depends—to every one that he may come across. Those who accept it are counted among "Verily the faithful are all brethren". (Koran, chapter xlix., 10).

Those who accept it are counted among "Verily the faithful are all brethren", (Koran, chapter xlix., 10. to those who do not become Moslems and also do not persecute them, the command is: "Say, O ye infidels! I do not worship what ye worship, and ye do not worship what ye worship, nor will ye worship what I worship; to you your religion and to me my religion." (Koran, chapter clx.). Concerning those who only persecute the Moslems the advice is: "Good and evil are not allike: return (evil) with what is best (good), and in that case, he between whom and thee is ammosity will become as if he were thy warm friend," (Koran, chapter xli, 24). But when enemies are determined to destroy the Islamic commonwealth, "permission (for fighting) is given to those (Moslems) against whom war is waged, because they are oppressed, and verily God has power to help them; to those who are turned out from their homes for no valid reason excepting the fact that they say our Lord is Allah; and if God were not to repel some people through others, surely, in that case, the convents, the churches, the synagogues and the mosques in which have been destroyed." (Koran, chapter xxii, 40-41).

This is the whole foundation of Jehad (holy

40-41).
This is the whole foundation of jehad (holy This is the whole foundation of jehad (holy war), and other war verses of the Koran are connected with war when it is declared. Women, children, the aged and non-combatants are not molested.

Islam, with growing intelligence and increasing knowledge, is destined to play an important part in the future history of the East in particular, and in the history of mankind in general, in spite of the desire of its enemies to the contrary. "They intend to blow out the light of God with their mouths; and God refuses but to complete His light, though it may displease the infidels." MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAH.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27.

# Boy Beggars in Fantasticals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We ion't hear so much as we formerly did of the 'Original Hound Guards" and all the other companies of guards and rangers that, in strange fantasticals, used to parade the streets of the city on Thanksgiving Day; but we have on that day now more boys going about the streets in fantasticals than ever. And the boys who in such attire might make straight fun for themselves and others, now more than ever detract from the fun of the thing by turning themselves into beggars. They ask for pennies from the passerby.

I don't know where or when this particular form of begging originated—I used to think it was something imported. My first experience of boy beggars in fantasticals was a dozen or fifteen years ago, in downtown Broadway, above Chambers street, where, while walking home on Thanksglving Day, I was met by small boys who had come up out of the foreign quarter adjacent to the great thoroughfare, and who held out their caps for pennies. I thought that this was a transplanted custom from downtroddea foreign countries, where the poor were very poor and thought it no shame to ask for alms, and I hoped the custom wouldn't spread. But whether the custom was imported or whether it is really indigenous, and the foreign boys actually got it from ours, it is a custom that was the very more prevalent here than ever. we have on that day now more boys going actually indigenous, and the foreign boys
actually got it from ours, it is a custom that
was this year more prevalent here than ever.
In happy Harlem I was held up this year
half a dozen times on Thanksgiving Day on
the way from my home to the cars, one boy
holding out to me his mask for a receiving
dish—a pretty neat thing, that—and I dish—a pretty near thing, that—and I came pretty near giving something to that boy. On my way home at night two boys in fantasticals walked along, one on either side of me, for a distance of fifty feet urging me to give them something.

I don't think I'm a churlish chap, but I don't like to see the boys beg, even when they are in fantasticals on Thanksgiving Day. The fantasticals are all right, and the fun; but the begging part seems, even in small but the begging part seems, even in small boys with the privileges of the day, rather unmanly and unindependent, un-American, and truly I don't like to see them do it.

New YORK, Nov. 27.

APACHE.

Puzzled by the Epistolary Style of the Superior

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having had considerable experience in reading letters written by women, it has recently seemed to me that a woman forgets the main portion of her letter or at least puts it in such an irrelevant manner that it is subthe main question.

I attribute this to the newspaper agitation and comic weekly joking of the ancient and honorable "P. S." Formerly, by reading this, the main idea could be grasped and then the letter read intel cently, but now it takes a corporation lawyer to find the idea that it is intended to convey.

Won't THE SUN please help a mere man by giving the tip to the women? L. D. G.

Oh. No!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like o ask a question. Does a college education lessen one's respect for God? One would think that higher education would incline a person to have more respect for the Creator. What brings the question to my mind is that from observation I have con-cluded that our boys on returning from college use the name of God in vain more freely than before attending. If higher education (save the mark!) should develop one's tendencies to atheism. then why swear or use the name they have no

Why this disrespect for the name of God?

NBWARE, N. J., Nov. 28. Non-Collegian.

An Incidental Gain From Our Building the Panama Canal. From the Medical Record. American sanitarians have already demonstrated

their ability in Cubs and in the Philippine Islands. and there is no doubt that if energetic measures be taken that the country through which the great Panama canal will run can be as effectively cleaned s these islands. It is definitely known how yellow fever is spread, consequently its extinction is ren-dered much less difficult, and the sanitary regeneration of Panama should now be in sight. Niches in the Temple of Fame.

King John had just signed the Magna Charta "I didn't know what I was doing," he humbly ex plained to his infurlated relatives; "I thought it

was an application for a gas meter." Subsequent developments proved that the mistake was almost as costly as his original intention. Peter the Hermit was living in a cave.

"I did it to escape the fanitor," he whispered.
Fearing his quarters would become overcrowded
if the public learned his reason, he begged that it be kept secret. Savanarola was exhorting the Florentines to cast

their jewels into the are. "But," asked his friends, "what led you to star this campaign "I had a jewel of a cook," replied the great man. With a joyous whoop, the public clamered to follow his example.

John Brown had just captured Harper's Ferry.
"I've made a fearful mistake," he admitted, should have taken the Staten Island ferry and b come a popular hero." Realizing, however, that it was too late for action.

he did his best toward filling a niche in history. Lofty Rectitude.

Mrs. Given:—Aren't you ashamed to begt Weary Willy—No, lady; it's the best way I know of to keep out of debt.